

Thirmida gigantea, sp. n.

Primaries orange-yellow, the costal margin, veins, and inner margin black; the apex very broadly slate-colour: secondaries semihyaline slate-colour; the veins, costal margin, and apex blackish. The head and antennæ black; thorax, abdomen, and legs slate-colour.

Expanse $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

Hab. Bolivia (*Mus. Druce*).

This species is allied to *T. dimidiata*, Walk.

Fam. **Acontidæ**.*Eugraphia splendens*, sp. n.

Male.—Primaries cream-colour; a fine brown line crosses the wing about the middle from the costal to the inner margin, beyond which is a curved row of reddish-brown spots, those nearest the apex being the brightest; two black dots streaked with blue close to the anal angle; a wide fawn-coloured line extends from the apex to the end of the cell, also a marginal fawn-coloured line along the outer margin; the fringe cream-colour: secondaries bright chrome-yellow, with three black spots close to the apex; the fringe cream-colour. Antennæ black; head and thorax cream-colour; abdomen chrome-yellow.

Expanse $1\frac{3}{10}$ inch.

Hab. Ecuador, Guayaquil (*Dolby-Tyler, Mus. Druce*).

This beautiful species is allied to *E. effusa*, Druce, from Sarayacu, but very distinct.

V.—*On some new Pierine Butterflies from Colombia.* By A. G. BUTLER, Ph.D. &c., Senior Assistant-Keeper of the Zoological Department, British Museum.

EARLY in the present year a small collection of insects from Colombia was submitted to the staff of the Department for examination. Among the Butterflies I selected, as desiderata to the Museum series, examples of three species of *Pierinæ* belonging to the genera *Mylothris* and *Pieris*; two of these proved to be undescribed.

MYLOTHRIS (Section *Perrhybris*), Hübn.

I cannot see my way to a generic separation of the New-

and Old-World forms of *Mylothris*; no structural difference which I have been able to discover is constant to all the species. The fact that the New-World forms appear to mimic Heliconidæ, whilst the Old-World forms appear to be mimicked by the genus *Phrissura*, would not of itself be sufficient for a generic definition. In some of the New-World forms the subcostal furca of the primaries is longer than in some of those from the Old World, and *vice versâ*; in some the lower discocellular of the secondaries is transverse, whilst in others it is oblique; the relative distances between the subcostal branches also vary, but the main features of *Mylothris* are retained by all the species.

Mylothris Rosenbergi, sp. n.

♂. Near to *M. lypera*; above milk-white, showing the under-surface markings through the wing-texture; primaries with black apical third and costal border as in that species: secondaries with the outer border black, irregularly indented, distinctly narrower: below the primaries are the same as in *M. lypera*, but the secondaries are white, the basicostal band very faintly tinted with sulphur, and the discal belt, which is much broader than in *M. lypera*, washed with bright sulphur-yellow on its abdominal three-sevenths; the orange streak on the subbasal black band narrow and abbreviated, and the external black border of about half the width of that in the common species.

Expanse of wings 64–68 millim.

Two males, Rio Dagua, Colombia (*W. F. H. Rosenberg*).

Mylothris sulphuralis, sp. n.

♂. Also allied to *M. lypera*, but the apical black area occupying only two fifths of the primaries and less distinctly angulated or notched on its inner edge; outer border of secondaries narrow, as in the preceding species: on the under surface the narrower apical area of the primaries and the sulphur-yellow, instead of orange, streak on the black subbasal (or basi-subcostal) band of the secondaries serve to distinguish it from *M. Rosenbergi*.

Expanse of wings 59–63 millim.

Two males, Rio Dagua, Colombia (*W. F. H. Rosenberg*).

Pieris kiçaha.

Pieris kiçaha, Reakirt, Proc. Ent. Soc. Phil. ii. p. 349 (1863).

Var. *Pieris notistriga*, Butler and Druce, Cist. Ent. i. p. 111; Salvin and Godman, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Rhop. p. 132.

Intermediate between *P. leptalina* (= *pisonis*) and *P. pandosia*, but nearest to the latter; the primaries with wider and less deeply incised black external area above; below with five submarginal white spots; in the secondaries below the brown apical spur is carried, as a subcostal band, to the inner margin close to the base, as in *P. leptalina*.

Expanse of wings 47 millim.

Two males, Rio Dagua, Colombia (*W. F. H. Rosenberg*).

In typical *P. kizaha*, from Honduras, the orange macular submarginal stripe on under surface of secondaries appears to be confined to the apex of these wings, which doubtless led Reakirt to compare his type with *P. marana*.

VI.—*Notes from the St. Andrews Marine Laboratory.*—
No. XVI. By Prof. M'INTOSH, M.D., LL.D., F.R.S., &c.

1. On the Ova, Larval, Post-larval, and Young Forms of *Rhombus maximus*, with Remarks on the Adults in Confinement.
2. On the Ova and Larvæ of *Drepanopsetta platessoides*.
3. On the Spawning-period of *Agonus cataphractus* and the Vitality of its Ova.
4. On the Post-larval Stage of *Crystallogobius Nilssonii*.
5. Note on Injuries to Oysters by Boring Forms.

1. *On the Ova, Larval, Post-larval, and Young Forms of Rhombus maximus, with Remarks on the Adults in Confinement.*

No form has been the cause of greater uncertainty in regard to eggs, larval, and post-larval stages than this species. Yet ripe ova were first obtained during the trawling expeditions in July 1884 in a female of 12 lbs. Neither then, nor in 1892, when Mr. Holt found another ripe female on the pontoon at Grimsby, could a male be procured; but the latter naturalist subsequently was more successful, hatched the fertilized ova, and gave the first accurate account * of the larval fishes, though none lived more than a few days after escaping from the egg. Recently Dr. Canu †, who is carrying out fishery investigations for the French government at the Marine Station of Boulogne-sur-Mer, was able to fertilize the eggs and make a brief note of the development. The perseverance

* Journ. Mar. Biol. Assoc. vol. ii. n. s. p. 399.

† Ann. Stat. Aquic. Boulogne, 1893, p. 131.